Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 21.

Poetry.

From All The Year Round.

THE BLACKSMITH.

Old England, she has great warriors,
Great princes, and poets great;
But the Blacksmith is not to be quite forgot,
In the history of the State.

He is rich in the best of all metals,
Yet silver he lacks and gold;
And he payeth his due, and his heart is true,
Though he bloweth both hot and cold.

The boldest is he of incendiaries,
That ever the wide world saw,
And a forger as rank as e'er robbed the Bank,
Though he never doth break the law.

He hath shoes that are worn by strangers,
Yet he laugheth and maketh more;
And a share (concealed) in the poor man's field,
Yet it adds to the poor man's store.

Then, hurrah for the iron Blacksmith!
And hurrah for his iron crew!
And whenever we go where his forges glow,
We'll sing what a MAN can do.

Agricultural.

For the Inquirer.

Farming Hints for the Season--No. 2.

"The waving verdue rolls along the plain,
And the wide forest weaves
To welcome back its playful mates again
A canopy of leaves;
And from its darkening shadow floats
A gush of trembling notes."—*Percival.*

ROOT CROPS.—If you have never tried them, this night be the right time to give them a trial at least on a small scale. They are very valuable for feeding to all kinds of stock in winter. All kinds of animals should have something green, for change. When they are fed on dry fodder. Farmers should be careful, says G. W. in *Genesee Farmer*, "to grow enough of roots for the cows, or, as sailors say, for greens, to keep off scurvy; and the testimony of the animal is quite as significant as that of the sailors. I have a cow that is messed night and morning, generally on a pint of corn meal and a pint of oil meal scalded, into which is cut one or two large warzel beets, which with water fills the pail. The cow then, after eating, licks the pail clean; but if the beets or other green substitute is left out, she never fails to leave some of the meal in the pail, when she holds up her head and shakes it until she gets a beet." To raise these crops successfully the ground should be plowed deeply and well mixed with well rotted manure; and made fine by using the harrow.

CARROTS—Are a very good root for all kinds of animals; some say they are equal to oats for horses. On good soil, with good culture, from five to eight hundred bus. per acre may be grown. They may be planted from the 15th May to 20th June, in drills fifteen to twenty-four inches apart. A good plan would be to take a common corn plow and ridge the ground, turning two furrows together, leaving then two feet from top to top. Seed should be sown at the rate of four pounds per acre. When they are two inches high they should be thinned to about four to six inches apart in the drill.—Keep clean of weeds by frequent hoeings, and bear in mind that weeds and carrots will not grow together to advantage.

BEETS—Are a good root for this purpose, say some writers, for field culture they should be sown about the first of June on ridges three feet apart and thinned to about eight inches.—The proper time to thin them is when the plants are about two inches high, when the ground is moist after a rain.

RUTA BAGA—Should receive more attention for feeding purposes. They have some drawbacks in this country, they are a very small plant where they make their first appearance, and "many times the small black ground flea devours them before the cultivator gets sight of them. A good plan to prevent the ravages of the flea, is to watch about the time the seed is coming up, and scatter plaster on the rows. The time for planting is the middle of June. Be careful not to cover the seed too thick.—Sow in drills about two feet apart.—S. B. K.

From the American Agriculturist.

Feeding Working Cattle in Spring.

I have a way of feeding cattle when they first begin to work in Spring which seems to agree with them, and so of course it suits me. They need grain when they are put to hard work, as much as a farmer needs pork or beef, and if they don't get it, then you don't get the work they might do if they were treated reasonably. But I find my cattle appear to feel a good deal as I do when warm weather comes on. Meat and hearty food don't seem to relish without something green along with it. Pork and potatoes will do for a 'stand-by,' but I'm always in a great hurry for spinage or some garden 'sass' to help along with, and if I can't get it, my food makes me dumpish and stupid. I think it is a good deal so with the cattle. They'll eat the corn or meal, but it don't seem to be exactly the thing for warm weather, and I've noticed that after eating plenty of it, they acted in the afternoon just as I felt when I had nothing but hearty food for dinner. So I have, for some years past, given them a good mess of potatoes, cut up small, to eat with their meal. They appear to relish it well, and I think it keeps their blood cool, and makes them more cheerful and active before the plough.

JONATHAN.

TEST THE SEED CORN BEFORE PLANTING.—Oft-repeated suggestions for saving and keeping seed corn have been given in this journal. But whether these have been followed or not, it is well to make a preliminary test of corn, and of all other seeds which sometimes fail to vegetate. This is easily done. Select from the mass enough to be a fair sample, and plant in a warm situation, or in a box of earth, kept suitably warm and moist. An examination of the specimens, even before coming up, will show whether they are in a sprouting condition.—Better far to do this, than to make a similar experiment on a five or ten acre field, and only learn of a bad result when too late to be remedied.—*Ib.*

A GOOD OUT-DOOR WHITEWASH.—Take unslaked lime and put it into a bucket with about as much water as will be required in use. Then throw in about half a pound of tallow for a peck of lime. As the lime slakes, the heat will melt the tallow, when it is to be thoroughly stirred in—the stirring to be repeated frequently during use if any grease rises to the surface. No definite experiments have been made to determine the exact weight of tallow for a given weight of lime. Impure or rancid lard, oil, or other grease, may be used instead of tallow.—*Ib.*

Mind What You Say Before Children.

It is always well to avoid saying anything that is improper, but it is especially so before children; and here parents, as well as others, are often in fault. Children have as many ears as grown persons, and they are generally more attentive to what is said before them. What they hear they are very apt to repeat; and as they have no discretion, and not sufficient knowledge of the world to disguise anything, it is generally found that "children and fools speak the truth." See that boy's eyes glisten while you speak of a neighbor in language that you would not have repeated. He does not fully understand what you mean, but he will remember every word; and it will be strange if he does not cause you to blush by the repetition.

A gentleman was in the habit of calling at a neighbor's house, and the lady had always expressed to him much pleasure in seeing him. One day, just after she had remarked to him her happiness from his visit, the little boy entered the room. The gentleman took him on his knee, and asked:

'Are you not glad to see me, George?'

'No sir,' replied the boy.

'Why not, my little man?' he continued.

'Because mother don't want you to come,' said George.

Here the mother looked daggers at her little son, and became crimson. But he saw nothing.

'Indeed! how do you know that, George?'

'Because she said yesterday that she wished that old bore would not call again.'

The gentleman's hat was soon in requisition, and he left with the impression, 'Great is the truth; it will prevail.

A boy once asked a gentleman who it was that lived next door to him; and when he heard the name, inquired if he was not a fool.

'No, my little friend, he is not a fool, but a very sensible man. But why did you ask the question?'

'Because, replied the boy, 'mother said the other day that you were next door to a fool; and I wanted to know who lived next door to you.'

'Mother sent me,' said a little girl to a neighbor, 'to ask you to come and take tea with her this evening.'

'Did she say at what time, my dear?'

'No, ma'am; she only said she would ask you, and then the thing would be off her mind; that's all she said.'

A wag wrote over the door of a school house —'The *Whaling* institution.'

Too much pleasure and too much sun are bad for both woman and flowers.

SKETCHES OF THE HOLY LAND.

Jerusalem—Its Sights and Inhabitants.

NOTHING VISIBLE OF CALVARY.

(From the senior editor of the New York Express, now travelling abroad.)

Nothing is visible, nothing at all, of the original Calvary—if this be Calvary. Marble covers all the original rock, save in some very few places, where a peep can be had through the marble crevices created to give the peep. The whole looks like a series of churches or chapels—with the usual altars, and the candles of the Catholic churches of Greece and Rome. The Priests of all the religions here show up everything spoken of in Scripture—the exact place where Christ appeared to Mary Magdalene in the likeness of a gardener; then a few feet further on, a stone like a star designating the spot where Mary stood; then, where our Lord appeared to Mary; then a fragment of a poryhyry column, called the column of Flagellaba, being a piece of that to which the Saviour was bound when scourged by order of Pilate; then the prison where Christ was confined previous to the crucifixion, then the exact place where the true cross was dug up under the inspired and watchful eye of St. Helena—a place of especial sanctity, where the very rocks weep now (the place is underground and damp) in mournful memory; then the very column of grey marble, on which the Jews made our Saviour sit while they crowned him with thorns, and mocked him; then the very place where the cross was fixed; then the spot where Christ was nailed to the cross: then where the Virgin Mary stood during the crucifixion, &c. Every historical point of the new Testament here, in Jerusalem, has not only a name, but a local habitation; nay, monkish invention and fancy are not thus content, but they wander back to the beginning of time, and show up here on the grounds of the holy sepulchre "the centre of the earth" and the spot even whence was taken the clay from which Adam was modeled! Fancy and fiction and romance thus revel, and so extraordinary is the whole operatic show, that one rejoices at last that this is not Calvary—this is not Golgotha—that this is not the place of the Holy Sepulchre, and that for wise purposes, the Almighty has veiled in secresy the spot whereon he sacrificed His only Son.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—JEALOUSY AND FAROE.

The dome over the Holy Sepulchre is leaky and broken, and rain creeps through and in upon it, but it cannot be repaired, for such is the jealousy that Greek will not let Latin or Armenian do it, and *vice versa*. Well is it, I repeat then, that Infidel, but impartial Turk squats and smokes his pipe by the door as doorkeeper, and brings in his soldiers to keep order. But what can Turk think of such Christianity, and all this gewgaw—cool, calm, simple-minded, unimpassioned Turk - who, in plain simplicity, spreads his mantle upon the bare earth, and with his face to Mecca, offers up, humbly on his knees, with forehead bent to the earth, his prayers to the Prophet alone—no image of him, no painting, no sculptured form, no Virgin—nothing but the Prophet himself—and, through him, to Allah, his God?—What can Jew think of it—Jew who, here in his own city, is chased out of the Sepulchre as demon or wild beast would be? Hope not for missionairies then. Talk not of Christianity, and its progress in the city of the Great King, until all these things can be mended. Never will Jew be converted but by interest here; never will Moslem be turned from Mecca. The farce of the Holy Fire alone—that grand Greek imposition on the Easter Eve of every year, when the Greek Patriarch alone enters the Tomb, and "the miraculous flame descends from Heaven"—is only of itself, enough of disgust for the Jew and the Moslem—if not for the Christian of any other name. Then on that great display and farce, the Turks have to come in, not only with bayonets, but with leather lashes, to lay over the backs, shoulders and legs of the Pilgrim Christians, to keep them in order. In the year 1834 a fearful tragedy occurred on the Greek Easter. Four hundred persons were trampled to death, many even upon the Stone of Unction.

THE WAILING PLACE OF THE JEWS.

The Jews' wailing place was to me the most interesting place in Jerusalem. My dragoman an East India Jew, of Moorish skin, who by the way, is an English subject, and speaks English well, conducted me thither. We threaded our way through the usual narrow and dirty lanes, misnamed streets, of Eastern cities, and came to an area in the form of a quadrangle, near the bridge where the dwellers in Zion were once wont to pass over, to worship God in the Temple, on his Holy Mount Moriah. In the ancient foundation wall of the Temple are several courses of large, leveled stones, upon which the Jews lavish their kisses and embraces, and through the crevices of which they pour up their prayers to God for the restoration of His Temple, and the early coming triumph in Jerusalem. Here the Turks have permitted the Jews to come and wail for years and years, and for years and years they have come—the scattered tribes from all parts of the world, to cry out in the words of the Psalmist, (69; 1, 3, 5,) "O God, the Heathen have come into thine inheritance. The holy Temple have they defiled; they have laid Jerusalem on heaps. We are become a reproach to our neighbors, a scorn and derision to them that are around about us. How long Lord, wilt thou be angry forever? Shall thy jealousy burn like fire?" Their mournful cry, as in plaintive tones they read their Hebrew Bible—their devout suffering, their humble look of contrition, their very admiration of the rocks of the Temple, are all painfully suggestive and touching. The proud Moslem revels in triumph over them. The Muezzin cries out the hour of prayer just over them. The lofty Christian, fresh from the gold and glitter, and incense and light of the Holy Sepulchre, looks down too often with contempt upon the dirt and dust and misery that there surround and envelope the Hebrew. Now, when one thinks of the days of David and Solomon, and knows that these are God's chosen people, and that prophecy tells us some day or other Jerusalem shall be theirs again, the whole scene becomes so touching that one can scarcely refrain himself from wailing. I must confess I have never been more affected by any spectacle. It has disarmed me of a thousand prejudices against the Jews, and I am sure I now feel for a Jew as for a man and brother.

PILGRIMS TO JERUSALEM—THE SPIRIT OF THE CRUSADERS.

Probably more earnest, more fanatic men assemble here than in any other city of like population—for Jerusalem is not only holy to Christian, but to the Jew and the Mussleman. All nations, all religions, look up to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and respect the Prophets and their outgivings. The Caliph Omar consecrated his Mosque on Mount Moriah, as the Emperor Constantine did his Church upon the supposed Mount Calvary. When in my voyage hither, I saw Pilgrims even from the distant Russia, as well as from all parts of Greece and Turkey, coming hither, often in blankets, with only rag coverings necessary for decency, submitting to everything, and suffering everything—exposed to rain, and to the cold air of night, upon the decks of Austrian, French and Russian steamers—I felt they must be all earnest, impassioned men and women. I could not have endured for a single night what I saw them suffer for a week in the roadstead of Beirut. Thousands upon thousands are now on their way, swarming in like manner to have their Easter in Jerusalem. The spirit of the Crusaders, then, I see, is not extinct; it is only changed—and the world is just as full of earnest men as ever. The United States, too, distant as we are, have their earnest men here also. The missionary ground that the Episcopalians and Presbyterians have described as hopeless, the Seventh Day Baptists and Campbellites of America have taken up. Then there is Miss Livermore, watching and waiting with the Jews, come, so she says, for the last time, and now to die on the spot so holy.

BITTERNESS AND FANATICISM OF THE SECTS.

The history of the city, in its religious history, is so inspiring, that it attracts here earnest, pious minds and men, and unless the mind is well balanced, it too often runs into visions and fanaticism. There is probably no place on earth where "religion," or rather sect, is so bitter, so persecuting as here. The sects of Christians here all, more or less, hate each other. The spirit of Christ, as I have before illustrated in the matter of the Holy Sepulchre, but little exists among the population of the city. Even the Turk here is a little more fanatic than elsewhere. I only peeped into an alley leading to the Mosque of Omar—where none but Moslems are allowed to enter, and even children, among them a boy with a big stick, especially noted, approached me to beat off the dog, Christian. I was in company with a party of ladies on Via Doloroso—now a street of the Turks, the street on which it is said, Christ was taken to be crucified, and the ladies were spit upon from the windows, and had to shy off into the middle and on the other side of the street. The only revenge we had was a heavy shower of Arabic, which one of the ladies poured back upon the Turkish women peeping through the lattices of their windows. I would have thrown stones at them regardless of the consequences, but was forbidden by my conductress, who told me that in the same street once, when on a horse, a whole bucket of water was thrown upon her. Yet this lady is the daughter of a missionary here, who is sacrificing life and property to better the condition of the Moslem.

THE BIBLE THE BEST GUIDE BOOK.

The first of books that one longs to read and re-read here is the Bible, and the Bible is, or ought to be, in the house of everybody.—Read if you will but learn the ponderous but valuable tomes of Robertson, now, as I have said, the highest Biblical authority in matters of topography; read the late valuable work of Dr. Barclay, of Va., now here again with his very interesting and highly intelligent family. Americans, among them Dr. Olin and Rev. Mr. Spencer, have written the very best works upon Palestine and Syria. One of the best little guide books and maps I have found is from the office of the Sunday School Union in Philadelphia. Read before you come here, and do not be compelled as I am to work half the night to study up history the next day. The Bible above all, however, is the best history—the hand book, the great guide book—what "Murray" is elsewhere, and the Bible besides. Here is the spot to expound, to explain, and to thoroughly comprehend it, its metaphors, its parables, its allusions. I know and see now that I shall hereafter read the good book with an understanding and interest I never could have had before. Palestine, the Holy Land, its ancient people, are to everybody in name so familiar, that we not only copy its towns and cities for our towns and cities—its Canaan for our Canaan, its Sharon for our Sharon, &c.,—its Marys, its Ruths, its Rachels, its Johns and James—and its Proverbs, too, become our proverbs, as from "Dan to Beersheba," (not so very far by the way.) I am glad to say no country seems to take so much interest in Biblical topography as our country.

The best place to see Jerusalem and the surrounding country, is from the Turkish minaret that crowns the Mount of Olives, for now the Turks own that mount, and in the centre of a Turkish mosque enclosure, is by purchase the Chapel of the Church of the Ascension, where Jesus's footsteps are shown in the rock as he ascended up! Baksheesh—money—that magic word, in Syria and Palestine, but particularly in Palestine, carries you almost everywhere.—Baksheesh, the first word you learn, and the last to be forgotten, from the way it is imprinted on your brain. "Baksheesh, Hadji," (money, Pilgrim,) "Baksheesh, Hadji"—I hear them so often, that they seem to be about the only words in or about Jerusalem. Well, "Baksheesh" penetrates through the smoking atmosphere surrounding the piped and turbaned head even of a Turk—and upon the inspiration of Baksheesh we went up the minaret, and looked from it far and wide upon the surrounding country. Down there below are the valley of Jehosaphat, the Vale of Hinnom, Tophet, Gehenna, Aceldama, the Brook of Kedron, in which is not one drop of water—the Pool of Siloam, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Tombs of the Prophets, the Tomb of the Virgin Mary, the Grotto of Jeremiah, and a hundred other places just as sacred in history—and up there above are Scopus, the Hill of Evil Counsel, the Mount of Offence, etc. etc. I turn round, and lo! there are the distant Mountains of Moab, the other side of the Jordan, but seemingly near, very near—and the Dead Sea, where are sunk Sodom and Gomorrah; and there the ridge that conceals the far famed Jordan—not, as the Mississippi, or the Indus, or the Ganges, a great, mighty, rolling river—but a river more famous than either.

SOUND ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Keep good company or none.
Never be idle.
If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Always speak the truth.
Make few promises.
Live up to your engagements.
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
When you speak to a person, look him in the face.
Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.
Good character is above anything else.
Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts.
If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.
When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.
Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.
Small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind.
Never play at any game of chance.
Avoid temptation, though you fear you may not withstand it.
Earn money before you spend it.
Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out of it.
Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.
Never speak evil of any one.
Be just before you are generous.
Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy.
Save when you are young, that you may spend when you are old.
Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

Reasons for Wearing a Moustache.

We have been able to draw up a table of the different reasons for wearing a moustache. We have questioned not less than one thousand persons so adorned, and their answers have helped us to the following results:

To avoid shaving,	69
To avoid catching cold,	32
To hide their their teeth,	5
To take away a prominent nose,	5
To avoid being taken as an Englishman,	7
Because they are in the army,	6
Because they have been in the army,	221
Because the aristocracy does it,	2
Because it is artistic,	29
Bacause I am a singer,	8
Because I travel a good deal,	17
Because I have lived on the continent,	3
Because the wife likes it,	8
Because I have weak lungs,	5
Because it acts as a respirator,	29
Because it is healthy,	72
Because the young ladies admire it,	471
Because it is considered "the thing,"	10
Because he chooses,	1

It will be seen from the above table that not one person confesses to "vanity" being the motive. The majority of persons wear a moustache because they imagine, in their own conceit, it becomes them; but how rarely you meet a person who has the courage to admit it.

Queer Settlement.

The following item is going the rounds:

"The difficulties between the inhabitants of Fannin county, Texas, and the anti-slavery Methodists located in that quarter have been temporarily settled by the latter agreeing, for a time, to abstain preaching. The Texas Advocate, the organ of the Methodist Church South, fully and warmly endorses the proceedings of the people, and urges the thorough and immediate eradication of the Methodist Church North, in Texas, with whatever force may be necessary."

Such a settlement as the above, remarks a contemporary, reminds one of Archbishop Hughes' notion that liberty of conscience means thinking what you please, provided you keep it to yourself. The noble Christian spirit of the organ of the Church South is wonderful.—After such opinions they can never pitch into the Roman Catholics for the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, or even the Fejees who 'eradicate' missionaries whose views don't suit their standard, by boiling them and serving them up for dinner.

MOTTOES FOR WEDDING RINGS.—Two or three centuries ago, a wedding ring was never without its motto. From a long list published in "Notes and Queries," we select some of the best, though not many have any great merit.—They are all brief, however, and a few are poetical.

This is affectionate and hopeful:

"In love and joy be our employ."

And this is much the same:

"In thee I prove the joy of love."

This is exultant:

"Happy in thee hath God made me."

This mingles the connubial with the pious:

"Pray to love, love to pray."

Here is one that might have come from the parson:

"In love a bride till death divide."

This smacks of resignation to Providence:

"None can prevent the Lord's intent."

And this hints that marriage may be designed as a penance:

"I kiss the rod from thee and God."

And this conveys a doctrine repudiated by the school of Lucy Stone:

"This ring doth bind both body and mind."

And this is exstatic:

"Of rapturous joy I am the toy."

And this is calm and sensible:

"May God above preserve my love."

IS THERE NO GOD?

How can the infidel say there is no God?—Who after walking out and surveying the Heavens, can say there is no God? If any can, let him gaze upward; the whole firmament will rebuke him; the stars seem to twinkle more brightly as if angry at so false a statement. Let him gaze at the Queen of Night as she rides along, majestically shedding forth her beautious light, and can he there, gazing upward, earnestly say in his heart, there is no God? Or let him walk though the grove at mid-day, when the king of the day has ascended his throne; the birds are pouring forth their sweetest songs, and the tall trees dressed in gaudy colors, and sweet flowers blooming on every side, send forth their delicate coloring—the all powerful Being who kindled the lamps of Heaven, and fashioned so wonderfully the little fair being, whose every movement to us is a joy—to Him belong these fair creations. We may enjoy their beauty, inhale their perfume, but his hand holds them. But when the links of life's golden chain are all severed—when earth's joys have vanished, and our shattered barks are launched on death's dark ocean, far beyond the silver clouds, there will be a bright, beautiful home prepared for us—a home whose pleasures will never fade, and where sweet peace will be our's—yes, our's forever.

A Scotchman called at the house of lawyer Fletcher, of Vt., to consult the legal gentleman professionally:

"Is the squeer at home inquired he of the lawyer's lady, who opened the door at his summons. He was answered negatively. Disappointment was now added to Scotia's son; but after a moment's consideration, a new thought relieved him. Mebly yourself can give me the necessary information as the squeer—seem as ye're are his wife?"

The kind lady expressed her willingness to do so, if on learning the nature of the difficulty, she found it in her power; the other proceeded to state his case as follows:

"Spose ye was an auld white mear, and I should borry ye to gang to mill, with a grist on yer back, and we should get no farther than Siat's hill, when all at once, ye should back up, rear up, and pitch up, and kneel backwards, who'd pay for yer. Fot I darn me if I would!"

The lady smiled, told him, as she closed the door, as he had passed sentence on the case, advice would be entirely superfluous.

DEATH OF A BLACK SLAVE OWNER.—The Port Gibson (Miss.) Reveille gives the following notice of the death of Sarah Holly, of that place:

"The widow of Christopher Holly, a free woman of color, was buried yesterday. She died owning a thousand acres of good land and thirty negroes. Her husband lived near the town many years, and was esteemed a gentleman.—Holly and his wife were as black as any of their slaves and always conducted themselves well."

I AND J.—There are no two letters in the manuscript alphabet of the English language, which occasion so much trouble or cause so much misconstruction as the two letters, I and J, as many persons inadvertently write them. The rule for writing them properly, and which should be universally understood and adopted, is to extend the J below the line. If these who write I for J knew, how it sometimes puzzles printers, they would remember the above suggestions.

'When we're married Jullia, you'll see how I'll drive to the 'Castle' in a carriage.'

'But Denis, where is the money to come from?'

'Oh, we don't want any money; people do these things now-a-days on quite a new principle, I assure you.'

'Indeed!' said Julia.

'Yes,' replied Dennis, 'and often they do them without any principle at all."

Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. Spriggs observed, 'that ladses who lisped wished to be kissed.' A young lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but now replied, 'Tho I've heard thay.'

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, MAY 20, 1859

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of this Commonwealth attached to the People's party, and all others who are opposed to the unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to its representation in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG ON WEDNESDAY THE 8th OF JUNE, 1859, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.
WM. B. MANN, Sec'y.

WAR IN EUROPE.

We publish this week a considerable amount of news, received by late foreign arrivals, in relation to the war which has actually commenced, by the Austrian troops crossing the River Ticino. This is a small stream which marks the boundary line between Sardinia and the Austrian provinces of Venetian Lombardy. Switzerland lies north of Sardinia and the Mediterranean Sea on the south. France is on the west beyond the barrier of the Croatian Alps. In the passes of Mt. Dauphin, and in the contiguous districts are concentrated masses of French soldiers, awaiting the signal which is to bid them cross the friendly frontier. Austria has one hundred and fifty thousand men encamped near the Ticino River. She has the horses, artillery, and military stores necessary to the efficiency of this great host; she is enduring a daily expenditure which is consuming her internal resources, and edging her on, inch by inch, toward the catastrophe of an inevitable bankruptcy.

The late news just brought by the steamers Weser and Borussia, brings the actual declarations of war by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia, and also the address of Napoleon to the European powers.

"Occasional," of Forney's Press, in his letter of the 12th inst., says:

"Brigadier General George Washington Bowman's resignation of the superintendency of public printing leaves that veteran hero in a woful condition of perplexity. Browne, of the Journal of Commerce, comes from New York, to mend the logic and straighten the grammar of the Constitution, in which the intrepid General remarks, with refreshing originality, that 'we was glad to see our friend in such good health;' and what Brrigadier General George Washington Bowman is then to do, beside keeping an eye upon the printing of jobs given to his paper, and making a division of the spoils, it is hard to conjecture. The majestic Mr. Rice may whisper in the Brigadier's ear that though the fruit appear enticing, yet it is like unto the Dead Sea fruit, and turns to ashes upon the lips."

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

The reported wreck of the Packet ship Pomona, off the coast of Ireland, has been confirmed by late arrivals. Nearly four hundred human beings found a watery grave!

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Messrs. Ferguson & Manspeaker have a lot of the best and cheapest Boots and Shoes, at the "Shoe and Variety Store," that were ever brought to this place. Give them a call.

NEW GOODS!—Messrs. Reed & Minnich have received a large stock of New Goods, which they intend to sell to suit the times.—See their advertisement in to-day's paper.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

We have not thought it necessary to reply to various easy criticisms made during the last two months, whenever we have undertaken to discuss the resources and the strategic conditions for the opening of the great and bloody war in which Europe is now involved. We have now, however, in the ample details which to-day crowd our pages—presenting an impressive picture of the first scenes in this awful and imposing drama—a justification of our views so complete and so minute even, and at the same time so certain to interest the public, that we may properly call attention to the subject.—Fully two months ago, we indicated the offensive as the true method for Austria to defend herself. We stated that the Austrians, having their Italian army well concentrated near to the Piedmontese position of defense, and perfectly ready and equipped for action, would commit a great mistake if they did not take advantage of this momentary superiority over their still scattered enemies by at once entering the Sardinian territory, beating the Sardinian army first, and then marching against the French, who must pass the Alps in several columns, and thus run the risk of being beaten in detail. This conclusion of ours excited a liberal share of dissenting comment on the part of various more or less eminent and more or less strategical critics; but we have found our judgment confirmed by that of every military man who has written on the subject; and finally it proves to be that of the Austrian Generals. So much for that point.

The war having thus been begun, what are the relative forces of the parties, and their chances of success? The Austrians have in Italy five army corps—the 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th and 8th—consisting of at least 26 regiments of infantry, of five battalions each, (of which one is a grenadier battalion,) and 26 light battalions, in all 156 battalions, or 192,000 men. With cavalry, artillery, engineers and garrison troops, their force amounts, at the very lowest computation, to 216,000 men. We do not know how far this number has been exceeded by drawing into Italy fresh frontier regiments and men of the reserve. That it has been exceeded, there can scarcely be a doubt—but let us take the lowest estimate of 216,000 men. Of these, 56,000 men will be perfectly sufficient to hold all the fortresses, forts and entrenched camps the Austrians care for holding in Lombardy; but let us take the largest possible figure, and say 66,000 men. This will leave 140,000 men for the invasion of Piedmont.—The telegrams give the strength of the Austrian army of invasion at 120,000; and these statements are, of course, not to be strictly depended upon. But, to be on the safe side, we will assume that the Austrians have no more than 120,000 men disposable for the field.—How will the French and Piedmontese forces be placed to encounter this compact army?

Between Alessandria and Casale, in a position which we described some weeks since, the Piedmontese army is concentrated. It numbers five divisions of infantry and one of cavalry—or 45,000 men of infantry of the line, including reserves; 6,000 riflemen, and about 9,000 cavalry and artillery—total 60,000 men, the utmost which Piedmont has been able to muster in the field. The remaining 15,000 men are required for garrisons. The Italian volunteers are not yet fit to encounter an enemy in the open field. As we have stated, the Piedmontese position cannot well be strategetically turned to the south—it may be turned, however, to the north; and here it is supported by the line of the Sesia, which joins the Po about four miles east of Casale, and which the Sardinians, if we are to trust to the telegraphic dispatches, intend to hold.

It would be perfectly ridiculous for 60,000 men to accept a decisive battle in this position, if attacked by twice that force. In all probability, some show of resistance will be made on that river—enough to compel the Austrians to show their full strength—and then the Sardians will fall back behind Casale and the Po, leaving the direct road to Turin open. This may have happened on the 20th or 30th of April, supposing that English diplomacy has not caused a new delay in the military operations. The day following, the Austrians would attempt the passage of the Po, and, if successful, would drive the Sardinians across the plain to Alessandria. There they might leave them for a while; if necessary the Austrian column, debouching south of the Po from Piacenza, could destroy the railroad between Genoa and Alessandria, and attack any French corps marching from the former to the latter place.

But what do we suppose the French to be doing all this while? Why, they are coming down, with all haste, toward the future seat of war, the valley of the upper Po. When the news of the Austrian ultimatum reached Paris, the forces destined for the army of the Alps scarcely exceeded four divisions of infantry about Lyons, and three more either in the south of France and Corsica, or in the act of concentration. One more division was on the road from Africa. These eight divisions were to form four corps; as a first reserve, the division of the troops of the line at Paris were disposable, and, as a second reserve, the Guards, This would give, in all, twelve divisions of the line and two of Guards, making seven corps d'armee. The twelve divisions of the line, before the arrival of their men on furlough, would count about 10,000 men each, 120,000 in all, or with cavalry and artillery 135,000, and the Guards 30,000, making a grand total of 165,000 men. So far, so good; it is a fine army, large enough to conquer a country twice as big as Italy. But where could they be on or about the first of May, the time they are wanted in the plains of Piedmont? Why, McMahon's corps was sent, about the 23d or 24th, to Genoa, not having been concentrated previously, it will not be able to leave Genoa before the 30th; Baraguay d'Hillier's corps is in Provence, and was to advance, according to some, by Nice and the Col di Tenda; according to others, it was to go on board ship, and effect a landing in the Mediterranean. Canrobert's corps was to pass into Piedmont by Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre, and all the other troops were to follow as they arrived by the same roads. Now it is certain that no French troops set foot on Sardinian territory before the 26th; it is certain that of the army of Paris three divisions were still at Paris on the 24th, one of which left only that day by railway for Lyons; and that the Guard was not expected to begin its march before the 27th.—Thus, supposing that all the other troops enumerated above had been concentrated on the frontier and ready for the march, we have eight divisions of infantry, or 80,000 men. Of these, 20,000 go to Genoa, 20,000 under Baraguay, if they go into Piedmont at all, go by the Col di Tenda. There remain 40,000 under Canrobert and Niel to go by Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre. This will be the whole which Louis Napoleon can make available by the time his assistance will be most wanted—the time when the Austrians may be at Turin. And all this, let us observe in passing, is perfectly in agreement with the indications we gave on this subject weeks ago. But with all the railways in the world, Louis Napoleon cannot bring down his remaining four divisions from the army of Paris in time to take part in the first engagements, unless he allows the Austrians to do as they like with the Piedmontese for a full fortnight; and even then, having eight divisions on two mountain passes, and the enemy on their point of junction in at least equal numbers, he stands but a poor chance.—But a man in his position cannot, from political reasons, allow Piedmont to be overridden by the enemy for a full fortnight, and therefore he will have to accept a battle as soon as the Austrians offer it, and that battle he must fight under disadvantageous circumstances. The quicker the French get across the Alps, the better for the Austrians.

BUCHANAN IN VIRGINIA.—In the report of the discussion between Mr. Goggin and Montague, in Caroline county, as given in the Fredericksburg *News*, we find the following:

"Mr. Montague:—"I voted for Buchanan on the Cincinnati platform, but *he has deceived me—he is a traitor to his party and so help me, my Creator, I'll never vote for him again.*"

Mr. Montague is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Virginia.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

All Europe Arming.

The steamer *Adelaide*, which left Galway on the 30th, ult., arrived at St. John's, N. F., on Monday afternoon.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

There had been for several days reports of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians, and of the actual commencement of hostilities. The first statement was that during the night of 26th of April, 100,000 or 120,000 Austrians under Ginlai, crossed the Ticino, in three corps, and took the road toward Novara. Also, that they afterwards blew up the bridge of Buffalora, over which they had crossed.—This news as yet lacked confirmation from official quarters, and doubts were thrown on it.

It turned out that the report was premature. The troops had received orders to do so, but the order was countermanded, and they remained on the east bank of the river.

Afterwards it was ascertained that the advanced posts had crossed, and on Friday, April 29th the whole army passed over into the Piedmontese territory. A despatch, designated as "official," reads as follows:

PARIS, Saturday—The Austrian troops have crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities. This intelligence is officially received."

The Austrian official journals contain an imperial manifesto, explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denying the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and France.

It was reported that Austria had accepted the proposed Mediation of England and postponed the formal declarations of war.

TUSCANY.

Tuscany has joined France and Sardinia against Austria. This has been done in violation of the Grand Duke's wishes, which inclined towards Austria. In fact the Grand Duke has been obliged to abdicate and fly. The people and the army all sympathized with Piedmont, and the army called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, whereupon the army declared a military Dictatorship, and now Tuscany is actively engaged against Austria. Parma and Modena will undoubtedly follow this example.

FRANCE.

There are active military movements throughout France, 80,000 French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the steamer sailed.

Denmark is said to have concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

The *Constitutional* of Paris, and *Daily News* of London, deny the existence of the reported alliance between France and Russia.

The *News* further states that the document which has been signed, and which led to the report, is a mere convention.

The London *Times* professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and deduces the most threatening consequences, regarding the alliance as a menace to England, inasmuch as Russia guarantees the service of her fleet in the Mediterranean and Baltic, in addition to the army of observation on the Austrian frontiers.

SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia has issued an inspiriting proclamation to the army, saying that he regarded the ultimatum of Austria as an insult, and rejected it with disdain.

The French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers, and were enthusiastically received.

King Victor Emmanuel, has gone to join the army at Alessandria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary elections had commenced and were progressing quietly.

The report of the French-Russian alliances has been denied, but as an offset the London *Times* publishes the provisions of the Treaties, which are said to have been entered into by these two governments; the beneficial effect which was produced by the denial on funds, was injured by this publication, and a great panic on the London Change was the result.

A great panic prevailed in London, and Consuls fluctuated excessively.

Warlike preparations were going on in England, and great activity prevailed at Woolwich.

The Government has chartered the Cunard steamer *Etna*, and other vessels, to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

Rumors prevail of a proclamation being about to be issued, calling out 20,000 men for the Navy.

War premiums are being generally demanded at Lloyds.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The ship *Pomona*, from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked off Wexford on the 17th. The crew and three of her passengers (names unknown) were saved. She had over four hundred souls on board. The loss of life had not been ascertained.

ARRIVAL OF THE Steamers, Kangaroo and Persia.

The steamships *Kangaroo* and *Persia*, arrived at New York on Wednesday, their dates are the same as those of the *Adalaide*, whose news we give above, but we add some particulars:

The panic on the London 'Change was intense. Over fifty stock brokers had failed, some with very heavy liabilities.

The new India loan had declined to 6 a 5 per cent. discount, and the demand at the bank for money was dull at an increased rate.

In the discount market, 5 a 5¼ were the lowest rates for six months' bills.

The rates for Continental Exchange were lower.

Austrian exchanges was almost nominal.

The London *Herald* asserts on the best authority that no secret treaty has been signed between France and Russia.

The Russian Government merely offered to place 50,000 men as an army of observation on the frontiers of Galacia.

The *Times*, however, says with respect to this treaty: "We have nothing essential to retract. It is not in the nature of a secret treaty to be known in detail within a week after it has been signed, but the main facts are, we fear, without doubt."

The London *Herald* says, speaking of English mediation, "that further attempts appear useless." The French it believes are anxious to re-open negotiations by means of a conference between England, Prussia, and Russia, to be held during a sort of armistice between the actual litigants.

The *Times*, and other morning journals, deny authoritatively, that Denmark had concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive with France.

The *Herald* says that Modena and Parma have also declared for Sardinia.

The *Times*, of Saturday, reiterating its previous statement, says the Austrian army crossed the Ticino on the 26th and took a position on the enemy's territory, and the main army crossed on the 29th.

By all accounts the Austrians had determined on a vigorous movement, and there can be little doubt, are desirous of striking the blow before the French troops can reach them.

The War enthusiasm was increasing in France.

Paris was in a state of high excitement.

The French were unprepared for sudden movements of the Austrians, they expected to begin the war at their leisure—somewhere about the end of May.

The difficulties and delays on Mount Cenis will be considerable. Although the French troops are carried rapidly to Genoa, they arrive there without the means of entering the campaign immediately.

The French Government had received intelligence of an outbreak in Algeria, which would probably require the return of the troops lately sent to Italy.

The *Times* says that nearly all the naval engineers have their hands full of foreign orders.

Up to the night of the 29th, 142 members had been elected to the new Parliament, including 112 who were elected without opposition.

FROM EUROPE.

THE AUSTRIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

The steamer Weser, from Bremen, and the Borussia, from Hamburg, both touching at Southampton, arrived at New York on Sunday evening. By these arrivals we have English papers to May 4th, containing much very important intelligence.

The steamer New York arrived at Cowes April 30th, the Canada at Liverpool May 2d.

THE WAR.

There is no longer any doubt about the existence of actual war in Northern Italy. The Austrian Declaration of War is made public, and the Austrian troops have crossed the Ticino into Sardinia.

The Austrian Declaration of War.

Imperial Manifesto.

TO MY PEOPLE.

I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the inimical acts (*anfeindugen*) which for a series years have been committed by the neighboring State of Sardinia against the indisputable rights of my crown, and against the integrity of the realm placed by God under my care, which acts have lately attained the very highest point (*couflthrem hohenpunkte angelangt*) By so doing I have fulfilled the painful (*schwere*) but unavoidable duty of a sovereign. My conscience being at rest, I can look up to an omnipotent God, and patiently await His award. With confidence I leave my decision to the impartial judgment of contemporaneous and future generations. Of the approbation of my faithful subjects I am sure. More than ten years ago, the same enemy—violating international law and the usages of war, and without any offence being given—entered the Lombardo-Venetian territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and the mercy of the victor, I behaved generously, and proposed a reconciliation (*riechte die hand zur versohung.*) I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his territory. I encroached on no right which belongs to the crown of Sardinia, as one of the members of the European family of nations. I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I in sincerity extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient guarantee.—The blood which my army shed for the honor and right of Austria I sacrificed on the altar of peace (*dem frieden brachte Ich das blut meiner armee zum oofer.*) The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of enmity, which increased from year to year, and prefidious agitation against the peace and welfare of my Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Well knowing what a precious boon peace was for my people and for Europe, I patiently bore with these new hostilities. My patience was not exhausted when the more extensive measures which I was forced to take in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces, and within the same, were made an excuse for a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well meant mediation of friendly Powers for the maintanance of peace, I consented to become a party to a Congress of the five great Powers. The four points proposed by the royal government of Great Britain as a basis for the deliberations of the Congress, were forwarded to my Cabinet, and I accepted them with the conditions which were calculated to bring about a true, sincere and durable peace. In the consciousness that no step on the part of my government could, even in the most remote degree, lead to a disturbance of the peace, I demanded that the Power which was the cause of the complication and had brought about the danger of war should, as a preliminary measure, disarm. Being pressed thereto by friendly Powers, I at length accepted the proposal for a general disarmament. The mediation failed in consequence of the unacceptableness of the conditions on which Sardinia made her consent dependent. Only one means of maintaining peace remained. I addressed myself directly to the Sardinian government, and summoned it to place its army on a peace footing and to disband the free crops. As Sardinia did not accede to my demand the moment for deciding the matter by an appeal to arms has arrived.

I have ordered my vast army to enter Sardinia. I am aware of the vast importance of the measure, and if ever my duties as a monarch weighed heavily on me it is at this moment.—War is the scourge of mankind. I see with sorrow that the lives and property of thousands of my subjects are imperilled, and deeply feel what a severe trial war is for my realm, which, being occupied with its internal developments, greatly requires the continuance of peace.—But the heart of the monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty.—On the frontiers is an armed enemy, who in alliance with the revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to obtain possession of the dependencies of Austria in Italy. To support him, the ruler over France—who under fut le pretexts (*nichtige vorwande*) interferes in the legally established relations of the Italian Peninsula—has set his troops in movement. Detachments of them have already crossed the frontiers of Sardinia.

The crown which I received without spot or blemish from my forefathers has already seen trying times. The glorious history of our country gives evidence that Providence, when there is a foreshadowing that the greatest good of humanity is in danger of being overthrown in Europe, has frequently used the sword of Austria in order to dispel that shadow. We are again on the eve of such a period. The overthrow of the things that be is not only aimed at by factions, but by thrones. The original cannot be rendered literally, but its sense is, that the present revolutionary movement is caused by monarchs as well as by private individuals.

The sword which I have been forced to draw is sanctified, inasmuch as it is a defence for the honor and rights of all peoples and States, and for all that is held most dear by humanity.

To you, my people, whose devotion to the hereditary reigning family, may serve as a model for all the nations of the earth, I now address myself. In the conflict which has commenced you will stand by me with your oft proved fidelity and devotion. To your sons, whom I have taken into the ranks of the army, I, their commander, send my martial greeting (*waffen gruss.*) With pride you may regard them, for the eagle of Austria will, with their support, soar high.

Our struggle is a just one; and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have to do battle was made fruitful by the blood lost by our German brethren, when they won those bulwarks which they have maintained up to the present day.—There the crafty enemies of Germany have generally begun their game when they have wished to break her internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent, prevails in all parts of Germany, from the hut to the throne—from one frontier to the other. I speak as a sovereign member of the Germanic confederation, when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general and fervent enthusiasm of Germany for its liberation.

For God and Fatherland.

Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna, on this 28th day of April, 1859.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

General News.

The greatest and most active preparations were making by the three Powers for a dashing, crushing campaign. Austrian and French troops were pouring into Piedmont. The French Generals Canrobert and Neil had arrived in Turin.

The Grand Duchess of Parma had followed the example of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and fled. Parma had declared for Sardinia, and Victor Emanuel had accepted the Dictatorship of Tuscany.

It was announced that M. de Hubner and the entire *personnel* of the Austrian legation would quit Paris on the 2d inst. He was to leave the interests of Austrian subjects in France to the care of the Dutch envoy. M. de Hubner had paid a farewell visit to M. Thiers and took leave of his friends at the Union Club.

The Emperor Napoleon is fond of anniversaries. It was stated that he would review the National Guard on the anniversary of Napoleon's death, May 5. He would set out to join the army of Italy on the following day, May 6, which is the anniversary of Napoleon's departure from Paris previous to the battle of Marengo, which was fought on June 14.

The farewell interview of Baron Kellersberg, the Austrian representative, with Count Cavour, was characterized by perfect courtesy. "I hope M. le Baron," said the Count, "that we shall see you here again under happier circumstances."

The *Moniteur de la Armee* announces that the 'Army of the Alps' takes henceforth the appellation of the 'Army of Italy.'

The *Sentinelle Toulonnaise* states that the headquarters of the Lombardo-Venetian navy has been removed from Trieste to Venice.

Count de Richter, Russian Minister at Brussels, died suddenly at Paris (where he was on a visit) recently. On his return at midnight, with his wife, from a party, he was taken ill with pains in the heart, and two hours after he was dead. He has been temporarily replaced at Brussels by Baron Velho, First Secretary of the Russian Legation.

Movements at the Seat of War.

VIENNA, Thursday, April 28.—News from the seat of war must be received with considerable reserve, but there is reason to believe that four divisions commenced operations yesterday. One division, under General Baron Zobel, probably advanced from Piacenza, and another, under Gen. Von Benedek, probably crossed the Ticino at Pavia. Gen. Von Burteld, who is but a General of Brigade, led a division—the vanguard—across the bridge of Buffalora, and met with little or no resistance. The division under Gen. Baron Reischach probably crossed the Ticino by means of a pontoon bridge. The first troops that entered Sardinia were the 10th battalion of Jagers and the Galician regiment of the line Archduke Stephen. Not above 60,000 men are now in movement, but 70,000 more will soon be actively employed. As Col. Kuhn Von Kuhnenfeld, an officer of great promise, who is chief of Count Gyulai's staff, has taken heavy artillery across the Ticino, it may reasonably be supposed that Casale will be besieged.

TURIN, Thursday, April 28.—All dispatches coming via Genoa suffer a delay of one or two days.

The steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th brought a proclamation to the Tuscan army, inviting it to await the signal of war, and to advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce Piedmont.

A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Romagna.

The Austrians have concentrated their force in the Sesia, but no encounter has yet taken place. No movement has yet been made by the Austrians on the right bank of the river Po.

PARIS, May 2.—The *Moniteur* to-day contains the following telegram:

TURIN, Sunday Evening.—The King left this morning to take the command of the army.

Yesterday evening an inconsiderable Austrian force occupied Novara.

TURIN, April 29.—Generals Canrobert and Neil have arrived here, and have gone to join the King.

The disembarkation of French troops at Genoa continues.

A considerable part of the Division of the Alps has encamped at Susa, in Piedmont.

The Austrians are concentrating in great masses at Piacenza, where a proclamation has been issued by an Austrian Commissioner Extraordinary.

TURIN, Sunday Evening.—The following official bulletin has been published:

Two thousand Austrians occupy Mortara, and 400 infantry and 50 cavalry Novara.

No movement has been made towards Vercelli.

The Austrians in large numbers have quitted Piacenza, and proclaimed a state of siege.—They appear to have concentrated their forces on the left bank of the Po.

Gen. Bonat died on Saturday last at Susa, of an attack of apoplexy.

TURIN, Friday, April 29, 11 P. M.—The Austrians crossed the frontier this afternoon in small numbers. They are expected in force to morrow morning.

Fifteen thousand Imperial Guards land to-night, making 40,000 French at Genoa.

The force at Susa is increasing fast.

TURIN, Saturday, April 30.—An official bulletin confirms the fact of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians yesterday evening at several points, but no further advance on the Sardinian territory was made during the night. Yesterday the King, accompanied by the French Generals Canrobert and Niel, visited the line of the river Dora.

TURIN, Saturday, April 30, 3.30 P. M.—According to intelligence received here, the Austrian troops which had been concentrated at Paria, in Lombardy, entered the Piedmontese territory yesterday in three bodies; one body, as it appears, passing through Gravellona, to the southeast of Novara; a second, taking the road through Abbiate Grasso, penetrated during the night to Cassale, and a third disembarked this morning at Stressa and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore.

LONDON, April 30, 3.54 P. M.—A telegram, dated at Paris, at 10 o'clock this day, says: The Austrians have passed the Ticino, and have commenced hostilities. This is official.

VIENNA, Friday evening,—"In all probability there was a sharp action at the *Tete de Pont* of Buffalora yesterday.

"It is reported that the Austrians, after a considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet.

"It is said that Mortara had been taken to day.

The following telegrams were received at Mr Reuter's office, May 1.

"VIENNA, Sunday, May 1.—The Austrians have occupied Intra, Pallanza and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore, the Sardinians retreating on their approach. The telegraph lines to Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians."

"Turin, Saturday, 5.30 P. M.—The *corps d'armee* which entered Piedmont by Gravellona consists of twenty battalions and eight batteries of cannon. At 11 30 this morning the advanced posts were at Vespolate, in the province of Novara, and a still more numerous *corps d'armee* is on its march from Vigevano to Mortara."

[The Gravellona above referred to is not the Gravellona near the Lago Maggiore, but a small town of the same name between Vigevano and Vespolate.]

TURIN, Saturday evening.—The following official bulletin has been published:

"The Austrians, who were concentrated at Pavia, are marching in large bodies towards Mortara. Gen. McMahon has arrived at Genoa. Troops have quitted Genoa *en route* for Alessandria."

TURIN, May 1, 9.40.—There is a considerable movement of troops to Allesandria; the King has gone to take the command.

The Austrians are at Novara in force, and also at Pavia.

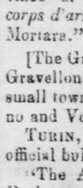
The French infantry and artillery continue to arrive. No decisive movement has yet been made.

TURIN, Sunday, May 1.—An official bulletin just published states that the King and his staff left this morning to take command of the army Yesterday evening the Austrians occupied Novara, and then made advance towards Vercelli. The French troops left Turin, this morning for Alessandria. Other troops have arrived from France, with two batteries.

BERNE, Saturday, April 30.—The Austrians occupied Inza and Pallanza, on the Lago Maggiore, yesterday, and cut the telegraph wires communicating with Switzerland. Hostilities have commenced at Novara.

BERNE, Saturday, April 30.—According to official advices just received here, the Austrians, after having crossed the Ticino yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., commenced hostilities in the evening.

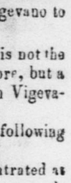
ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!



YOU are hereby ordered to meet in the town of *Bloody Run*, (at the House of Sergt. Dibert,) for *Regimental Drill* and *Inspection*, on Monday the 6th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. in full *Summer Uniform*, with plume. It is desirable that all the members will be out on that occasion. Brigade, Regiment and Company officers will be elected on that day. By order of the Capt.

WM. DIBERT, O. S.

May 20, 1859.



Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subsubscriber on the estate of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, Adm'r.

May, 20 1859. Bedford.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Susan Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID DICKEN, Adm'r.

May 20, 1859. Cumberland Valley Tp.

BLOODY RUN RAIL ROAD!

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S DEPOT,

AT THE

SHOE AND VARIETY STORE.

EXAMINE THE LIST OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds and descriptions, prices, sorts, sizes and conditions. Don't believe the wonderful *auction* Stories you hear.

Some excuse must be given for selling higher than we do.

EXAMINE THE LIST:

Coffee, best quality at 12 do. 15,
Sugar crushed at 15.
Syrup, best golden,, 75 per. gal.
" good quality at 50 cts.
Rice, 7 cts.
Chocolate 25 cts.

Every thing else at corresponding prices including Teas, Alspice, Pepper, Essence of Coffee, Cheese, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Preserves, Pickles, Cattle Powder, (insured.) Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Stationery of every kind, including Copy Books, Envelopes, Writing Paper, &c., Shoe-fixings; including Binding, Tacks, Pegs, Thread, &c., Brushes, Baskets, Bed Cords, Brooms, Buckets, Mats, Ink,

Gloves, Stockings, Hair Brushes, Shirt Collars, bosoms, Neck-ties, Clocks, Hats, Caps, Fans, Suspenders; in short, Every thing but Dry Goods, and even some of them.

ALSO,

the best variety of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Try the PRICES.

May, 20, 1859.

WAR IN EUROPE!

NAPOLEON the Third is bound to revenge his uncle, and

REED & MINNICH,

are determined to sell their large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

at prices far exceeding in cheapness any yet offered the people of Bedford,

THE LATEST STYLES,

of fashionable DRESS GOODS, for ladies and gentlemen, will be found at their store.

THE BEST QUEENSWARE

adorns their shelves, which they propose to sell particularly low.

THEIR GROCERIES,

such as Sugars, Teas, Coffee, &c. &c., cannot be surpassed in excellence or cheapness.

REMEMBER

these things and call at once at REED & MINNICH'S where you will not fail to find whatever you want in their line of business.

May 20, 1859.

NEW GOODS

AND

NEW TERMS.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

OSTER & CARN, respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving a large and beautiful assortment of seasonable new STYLES, FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the novelties in LADIES Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., of the season, together with a choice selection of FRESH GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Which they guarantee will compare with any other assortment in BEDFORD, in PRICES, and exceed many in taste, design and quality; and which they are determined to sell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, for CASH or PRODUCE.

They call special attention to their large assortment of SUPERIOR Philadelphia made LADIES, MISSES and CHILDRENS FINE SHOES.

Call and see them, they will speak for themselves. They invite every person to call and see their Goods, if for nothing more than to note their prices, compared with other stores.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS: A liberal credit to persons of undoubted standing, when desired, and to those ONLY, who are willing to settle their accounts promptly, either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of every January.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, April 29, 1859.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE *PEOPLE!*

THAT CHEAP SIDE IS STILL

NOT TO BE OUTDONE.

EXTRAORDINARY inducements to CASH and PROMPT SHORT TIME BUYERS.

SPRING CALICOES, and LAWNS, new and beautiful from	6 cts. up.
MUSLINS, all widths, from	6 cts. up.
GINGHAMS and CHALLIE DELAINES, from	6 cts. up.
all kinds, of MEN and BOYS wear,	12 cts. up.
L. C. P. HDKFS. and STOCKINGS, from	6 cts. up.
CHILDRENS SHOES,	18 cts. up.
WOMAN'S SHAWLS and L. BOOTS, from	63 cts. up.
" Fine LASTING GAITERS, from	87 cts. up.
GOOD COFFEE, at	12 cts.
Prime NEW CROP N. O. Sugar, at	10 cts.
Refined WHITE SOFT CRUSHED, at	12½ cts.
Bright Molasses and Syrups, from	12½ cts.

and many other GOODS, too numerous to mention, at GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine for yourselves.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, May, 20, 1859.–2m.

REGIMENTAL PARADE.

THE first Regiment of the first Brigade and 16th Division of the uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, viz: Broad Top Rifle Rangers, Bedford Riflemen, Independent Blues, Cumberland Valley Blues, and Hopewell Riflemen, are hereby notified and required to meet for Regimental Parade and Inspection, on Monday the 6th of June, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at Bloody Run, in full military costume. All other companies are invited to attend. JOHN F. LOWRY, Colonel.

SAMUEL EVANS, Brigade Inspector.

Hopewell, May 13, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL the uniformed companies regularly organized, within the County of Bedford, are hereby notified to meet on the 6th of June, next, to hold an election to elect Brigade, Regimental and Company officers, each company holding its own election, superintended by the respective Captains—return to be made to the Brigade Inspector within five days thereafter. SAMUEL EVANS,

Brigade Inspector, 1st B. 16th D. P. M.

Hopewell, May 13, 1859.–4t.

LUTZ'S FACTORY.

THE subscriber having leased this well know establishment, is now prepared to do carding and fulling; also to manufacture Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c., on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand a supply of the above mentioned fabrics which he will sell cheap for CASH; or trade for WOOL at the usual rates. Carding and fulling will be done at the same prices as formerly.—Terms cash.

JOHN LUTZ.

May 13, 1859.–c.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,

HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A

JOHN B. CASTNER,

Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.–1y.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER have just received a new supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Fish, Brooms, Teas, Indigo, Hummel's Essence Coffee Spices, &c., which will be sold cheap.

March 4, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 4th JUNE, next,

A lot of ground, with Log House thereon erected, in the Borough of Bedford, fronting on the Northern side of the Turnpike, in the Western end of said Borough, bounded on the South by said Turnpike, and lot of John Brice, on the North by "Fulford's Run," on the East by other lot of John Brice, and on the West by lot of Wm. Stahl.

ALSO,

Lot No. 84 in Boydstown, bounded on the North by Turnpike, on the South and West by land of Joseph Sellers or John Sproat, and an alley on the East, or Lot no. 34, being sixty feet front, and extending back 240 feet,

TERMS:

One half to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of Mrs. Mary Claar, widow of George Claar, dec'd., she to receive the interest thereon; one half of the balance in hand at confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year, without interest, to be secured by Judgement bonds.

DANIEL BORDER,
Adm'r of George Claar, dec'd.

May, 181859.–4t.

CHEAP CASH

AND

PRODUCE STORE!

Great inducements to Purchasers.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by Samuel Brown, deceased, offers to the Public a large assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes,* &c., &c.. &c., at the lowest CASH PRICES.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest, to buy at his establishment for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will make the most advantageous sales, to purchasers, as immediate payments will enable him to make

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call.

Store Room same as lately occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel. JOHN ALSIP.

March 4, 1859.

DAVID W. MADARA. JAS. S. TUSSEY.

MADARA & TUSSEY,

LAND Agents, Clinton, Kansas Territory, will locate Land Warrants, Pay Taxes, buy and sell lands and attend to all business entrusted to their care with promptness and fidelity. We will locate 40 acres Warrants for $6; 80 acres, $10; 120 acres, $15; 160 acres, $18. After the great land sales at Lecompton in July next, over a million acres of land will be opened to private entry. Never in the history of our country has there been such an opportunity to obtain beautiful homes and speculate in land.

We refer to L. L. Moore, Jas. Madara, Spang's Mills, David P. Tussey, Sinking Valley; Prof. John Miller, Hollidaysburg, and John Freeman, Williamsburg. Address

MADARA & TUSSEY,
May 13, 1859.–c* Clinton, K. T.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August6, 1859.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly, approved the 8th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county, to publish in each year, a list of all retailers of domestic and foreign goods, wares and merchandise—NOTICE is hereby given to retailers in classes, as directed by law, that the taxes must be paid to the county treasurer, on or before the 1st day of August, next.

Bedford Borough.

	Class	License.
Oster & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.,	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Reed & Minnich,	13	10 00
John Alsip,	14	7 00
Miss M. Fetterly.	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	14	7 00
Colin Loyer,	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	14	7 00
George Blymire,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry,	14	7 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer & Co.,	14	7 00
A. Ferguson & Co.,	14	7 00
A. L. Deffibaugh, E. H.	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
John B. Furney,	14	7 00
John S. Ritchey Distillery,	4	15 00
Edward Huffman, Brewery,	5	15 00
Broadtop Township.		
John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Colerain Township.		
A. C. James,	14	7 00
James & Barnhart,	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
John May Jr.,	14	7 00
Daniel R. Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Grouden,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
Lauderbaugh & Pea,	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
John W. Smith,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Wm. Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowery,	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan.	14	7 00
Fred. Hilderbrant,	14	7 00
George Gardill,	14	7 00
Liberty Township.		
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
John Cypher,	14	7 00
Steel & Entriker,	14	7 00
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
Jacob Devore Jr.,	14	7 00
Thomas J. Porter,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Wayde,	14	7 00
Peter Hillegas Distillery,	4	15 00
West Providence Township.		
Jacob Barndollar,	13	10 00
James M. Barndollar & Son,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Nicholas Koontz,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
B. F. Horn & Brother,	14	7 00
A. Bunn,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
John E Colvin,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
A. J. Snively,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
Miller & Blackburn,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
John H. Schell,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
Kirk & Fletcher,	14	7 00
Wm. Oss,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
John Walter,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenneman,	14	7 00
C. W. Ricketson,	14	7 00
G. R. Barndollar,	14	7 00
Abraham Beechhoefer.	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.		
Piper & Scott,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster.	14	7 00
George Kauffman,	14	7 00
D. F. Buck,	14	7 00
D. Beegle,	14	7 00

SAMUEL DAVIS,
Treasurer.

May 13, 1859.–4t.

FOR SALE

OR

EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 480 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broatop coal land.

ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality LIME STONE Land, a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a Never Failing Spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

ALSO 137 acres of prime LIMESTONE LAND in COLERAIN TOWNSHIP, five miles from BEDFORD, known as the COMPHER FARM; 90 acres cleared and well improved, and the balance EXCELLENT TIMBER.

WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, on the Estate of William Smith, late of said Tp. dec'd all persons indebted to the same are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL SMITH,
April 6, 1859. Executor.

MRS. S. E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the Eastern Cities with her usual stock of rich

Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of handsome Silk Robes, Lawn Robes, Barage Robes, Shawls, Lace Mantles, of every style, New Style Shawls; a large and splendid apartment of Spring and Summer Bonnets, of the latest fashion. Her stock is large, well selected, and, will be sold cheap to suit the times. Call and examine the goods, and judge for yourselves.

April 22, 1859.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY.
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

including al the various fabrics usually found in a store, consisting in part of viz: Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Black, and Fancy Colored plain and and side Band Cassimers, Cassineits, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Drillings, Linens, Chamburgs, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Very handsome Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Challies, Lobes, Barages, French and Lisle Thread Ginghams, Silks, Hoserv, Gloves, N. W. Collars, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mantillas &c.

CHEAP CARPETINGS

Rag, Listing, Venitian, Half Wool, also Floor Oil Cloths, various widths. Our stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

cannot be surpassed in the County for extent, variety and cheapness.

GROCERIES

Rio, Laguira and Turkey Coffee, N. Orleans, Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars, New Orleans Molasses, Golden Syrups, Teas, Chocolate Oils &c.

Our stock is very complete, and we shall be happy to exhibit our goods to all who may favor us with a call, whether they wish to purchase or not. *To good and reliable purchasers our terms are as usual* viz: *prompt settlements, by money or note every January.* All kinds of Country Produce received for goods for which the highest price will be given.

May 6, 1859. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MR. SICKLES ACQUITTED!

AFTER a long and hard struggle at Washington City, Mr. Sickles has been acquitted, and J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO. have succeeded in getting their stock of goods, which is very large and cheaper than ever before sold in Bedford. Consisting in part of

Black and Fancy Silks, Lavella Cloths, Debaige, Challies, Ducals, Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Barege, Checks, Alpacas, Flannels, Shawls. Plain and Barred Cambricks, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs. Lawns, Gloves, Mits, Collars, Ribbons, Muslins, Tickings, Checks; a large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Wear, from 12½ cts. up; Linens, Shirtings,

Black and Fancy Cassimere, Cloths, Hats and Caps, &c., &c., &c.

A large assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES,

cheaper than ever.

A good supply of Carpets, all colers and prices, single and double carpet chain, looking glasses, umbrellas, clocks, &c.

Also, A large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Such as Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Essence Coffee, Spices, Dye Stuffs, Soap, Green and Black Tea, Shoe Blacking, Knives, Spoons, Candle Wick, Rice, Chocolate, Candles, Mustard, Whale, Linseed and Fish Oil, Buckets, Tubs, &c., cheap for Cash and Produce, and to punctual customers a credit of 6 months will be given. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Remember the place, Anderson's Row, opposite the Gazette Office, is Shoemakers *Cheap Store.* So come on with your Tin and buy cheaper than you have ever bought before.

April 29, 1859.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pencils work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

W. S. Mullin, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN

AND

DENTIST.

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate,* and all operations *warranted.*

April 8, 1859.–tf.

BUY

THE

WAMSUTTA PRINTS.

They are the Best Calicoes yet offered to the Public for the money.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & Co.,

NEW YORK.

April 22, 1859.–4m

CAUTION!

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a judgment note given by me to Abram K. Fluck, for $100, payable on the 1st April. 1860 and dated the 12th Feb. 1859, as I have a claim of $20 against the same.

LUCY ANN DEYARMIN.

April 15, 1859–*

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec, 24, 1858.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

Two Daily Passenger Trains Each Way.

THE MORNING TRAIN

Leaves Huntingdon Every Morning

EXCEPT SUNDAY,

AT 9,25 A. M.,

Connecting with Penn'a. Rail Road Express Train West and Mail train East. Stopping at all Stations—connecting at SAXTON with Trains to the MINES, and running through to HOPEWELL—connecting with coaches to Bloody Run, Bedford Springs, Fulton Co. &c. Returning, Leaves Hopewell at 12.20 P. M., Saxton at 12.56; Arriving in Huntingdon at 2,32 P. M.

THE EVENING TRAIN

Leaves Huntingdon at 5,00 P. M., Connecting with Pennsylvania R. R. Mail Train West, Running through to COALMONT on SHOUPS RUN BRANCH, arriving at COALMONT at 6,55 P. M. Returning Leaves Coalmont at 7,00 P. M., Saxton 7,36 P. M., and arriving in Huntingdon at 9,12 P. M., Connecting with PENN'A. R. R. FAST LINE EAST at 10,45 P. M.

Passengers going East from Huntingdon at 10,45 P. M. can enjoy the comforts of a sleeping car, which will fully compensate for the few hours delay at Huntingdon, in consequence of their being no afternoon train East as formerly.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
April 22, 1859.–1m Superintendent.

OLIVER C CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER

O. C. CLARK, & CO.,

FLOUR, FEED, GROCERY,

AND

Produce Store,

(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)

CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.

Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

April 8, 1859.–1y.

CANCER CURED.

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumers, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MACNICHOL,

(Colleague of the late Dr Lounsberry, Dec'd.)

No. 50. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumers, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol,* for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting.*

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol,* when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat,* Ulcerations of the *Bones,* TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin,* permanenly cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL. No. 50 North 5th, St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsberry & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurature,* the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impunities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.–3m.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD RAIL ROAD CO.
BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO. PA. April 25, '59.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on Wednesday the 25th day of May next, for executing the graduation and masonry of that portion of the Bedford Rail Road between the towns of Hopewell and Bloody Run.

Plans, Profiles, Specifications, and schedules of amounts of work will be exhibited, and blank forms for bids obtained by application at this office for three days previous to the letting.

All proposals to be directed to the chief Engineer or the Bedford Rail Road Company.

No bids will be received after May 25th at 6 P. M. By order. JOHN FULTON,
April 29, 1859. Chief Engineer.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of John Harcleroad, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, living in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARCLEROAD,
WILLIAM OTT,
April 22, 1859.–f Executors.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County on the will of Abraham Richey, late of Snake Spring, tp., Bedford County dec'd, to the undersigned—that all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABM. RITCHEY JR,
JOB MANN,
April 29, 1859. Executors.

Estate of Rinehart Replogle, Dec'd.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, hereby give notice that letters testamentary upon said estate have been granted to them by the Register of the said County and all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay and those indebted are notified to make payment.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
Residing in South Woodberry tp. Bedford Co.
May 6, 1859.–*

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS.

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosers the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two teaspoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.–zz.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES

SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES

IN ONE YEAR,

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative;* but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following,

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate,* Philadelphia,

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly,
S. T. STOCKMAN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely.—In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.—Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
And sold by all good Druggists.
Jan. 14, 1859.

FOR RENT!

THE Store Room and Dwelling House now occupied by the subscriber. Possession given on the first of June next. H. D. PEUGH,
April 1, 1859.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

The Dying King of Naples.

A letter dated Naples, April 12th, contains some interesing intelligence concerniug the King and the Court, which we translate:—

"The *Official Journal*, heretofore mute on the subject on the King's illness, has at last broken silence and made the following confession.

"His Majesty the King, our august lord and master, has suffered since Thursday last from a return of his rheumatic and catarrhal complaint. It has not, however, prevented His Majesty from attending, with his habitual energy and extraordinary activity, to the affairs of State. We have the most ardent wishes that the health of the adored monarch may soon be restored. This is the deep felt desire of all his subjects, and of all others who appreciate his dazzling virtues. This morning His Majesty presided at the ordinary Council of State.'

"I cannot tell whether this last statement is true. But I know that lately, warned of his desperate condition by his own sufferings, the assiduity of his physicians, their nocturnal visits and the holy sacrament, which was administered to him the other night, the King has had frequent interviews with General Filangieri, who never leaves Caserta. He also sees more frequently his son, the Duke of Calabria, when he doubtless gives him his last counsels about governing the kingdom.

"The king is now in the hands of an empiric, to whom he is surrounded, in spite of the advice of his surgeons. I am told, however, that he is not a quick, that he has a doctor's diploma, and effects wonderful cures. His name is Manograssi.

"Concerning the intrigues at Caserta, reports reach me from all quarters that I hesitate to repeat. They say that the Duchess of Calabria is in continual uneasiness; that she herself prepares all her husband's food, and is constantly saying, 'Francis, take care.' Such fears, though brobably ill-founded, are excusable in a very young princess, who feels herself isolated and surrounded by enemies.

"The Count of Syracuse (the king's brother) continues his honorable course. He is the only one that dares openly to resist the reaction. On Sunday he forced open the door of the royal chamber. He insists on a Constitution and an alliance with Victor Emanuel.—By his instigation, a written demonstration is prepared, to be presented to the new King. It is even said that in the departments of government, on the petitions of ten years ago for an *absolute* monarchy, the word *constitutional* has been substituted, leaving the signatures below. I do not know whether this is true, but I can assure you that since the King's fate is sealed, the public functionaries have become fanatics of liberalism."

A MODEL WIFE.

Five years ago, a carpenter in Missouri, sold a pair of horses to a stock buyer, receiving his pay in new 'tens' on a Kentucky Bank. The notes proved to be counterfeits, and the unfortunate man was arrested. He told how he came by them, and appealed to the horse dealer, who now declared he had paid him in Indiana bills. The carpenter was sent to the Penitentiary. His wife firmly believing in his innocence, applied to the Governor for a pardon. Failing, she determined to follow the horse dealer, with a view to ascertain if he was a counterfeiter, so to establish her husband's innocence. Two years and a half were spent in this chase; till at last she came upon him in Newton, N. J., where he had suddenly fell sick. He was not dangerously ill, but she told her story to his physician, who dosed him heavily and then informed him he was about to die. The man was frightened and sent for a minister, who prayed with him and urged upon him the necessity of immediate repentance. At this moment the woman came and begged of him to repair the wrong he had done her husband before it was too late—not to die with that sin upon his soul. Frightened and penitent, he sent for a magistrate and confessed that he paid the spurious money to the woman's husband. He further stated that he was connected with a gang of counterfeiters, and that his real business was that of distributing for them. The woman returned as fast as steam could carry her to her home, and laid these proofs of her husband's innocence before the Governor; who gave her the desired pardon of her husband, which she carried to the prison herself, and he was liberated. They reside in Knoxville, Illinois.

IS MARS INHIBITED.

The opponents of the doctrine of the plurality of worlds allow that a greater probability exists of Mars being inhabited than in the case of any other planet. His diameter is 41,000 miles; and his surface exhibits spots of different hues, the seas, according to accurate observations, appearing to be green, and the land red. The variety in spots, it is thought, may arise from the planet not being destitute of atmosphere and cloud; and what adds greatly to the probability of this, is the appearance of brilliant white spots at its poles, which have been conjectured to be snow, as they disappear when they have long been exposed to the sun and are the greatest when emerging from the long night of their polar winter, the snow line extending to about six degrees from the pole. The length of the day is almost exactly twenty four hours, the same as that of the earth. Continents and oceans and green savannas have been observed upon Mars, and the snow of the polar circles has been seen to disappear with the heat of summer.—Clouds may actually be seen floating in the atmosphere of the planet, and there is the appearance of land water on his disc.

BOUND FOR THE NORTH POLE OVERLAND.—An ardent young naturalist left Chicago on Monday, and entered on a journey overland to the polar sea. His object is the favorite science. Mr Robert Kenicut (for that is the name of the adventurer), will go first to Fort Garey, on the Red River of the North, and thence will make his journey with the agents of the Hudson Bay Company, to whom he has letters from the Governor, Sir George Simpson. He will visit York Factory on the Hudson Bay during the summer, and returning to Fort Garey, will make a winter trip on dog sledges to Great Salt Lake, reaching McKenzie's river in the spring of 1860, with the whole of the summer of that year before him to pursue his explorations along the coast of the Polar Sea. He expects to return in 1861.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German, Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of histories geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, scho and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.–1y

NYCUM'S IMPROVED CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable pense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastenetd together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together or, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all

WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL Agent.

Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves, and will continue the business at the *old Stand, No. 1, cheap side*, under the firm of OSTER & CARN.

G. R. OSTER,
SAMUEL CARN.

To our patrons—thanking you for the liberal share of your patronage and confidence bestowed on the late firm, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of your custom, assuring you that we will always use our best efforts to ensure both your custom and confidence. We expect in a few weeks to receive a magnificent Stock of

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which we are determined to *sell* at the very lowest possible PRICES for CASH, or approved produce. So get your tin ready, and "wait for the wagon."

Bedford, April 8, 1859.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

LAST NOTICE.

I am determined that unless all persons indebted, to me on account, note or otherwise, do on make immediate payment, that their accounts, &c will be placed in the hands of an officer for solsiction after the 15th day of March, 1859. Thisod positively the last notice.

Feb. 25, 1859. G. W. RUPP.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Tuesday the 10th of May, in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING heretofore occupied by the Rev. Geo. Aughinbaugh.—The services of Miss Annie M. Ewalt, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Art of Teaching," have been procured, to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the County, wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per quarter:	
Primary Branches,	3 00
Common English,	4 00
Higher do	5 00
Classics,	6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full Tuition. Those entering after that time will be charged half Tuition. No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Principal.

Feb. 18, 1859.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success as a teacher is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

Feb. 18, 1859. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house rouls, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND:

TWELVE PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC FOR TEN CENTS.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND" is filled with the best Piano Solos, Duets, Songs, Operatic Arias, Polkas, Mazurkas, Quadrills, Waltzes, and every other species of musical composition for Voice and Piano by the best American and European Composers; printed on full-sized music paper, adapted to every grade of performer.

The same quantity of music, procured from the regular publishers would cost more than ten times what we charge.

A year's subscription to "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," will secure new and fashionable music worth at least TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and entirely sufficient for the home circle.

PRICE TEN CENTS, WEEKLY.

Yearly, $5; Half Yearly, $2,50; Quarterly, $1.25 cents. The Volume commenced on the 1st December, 1858.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., PROPRIETORS,
13, Frankfort street, NEW YORK.

March 4, 1859.–1m

GEORGE P. ABBEY. JOHN A. NEFF.

ABBEY & NEFF.

No. 308 North THIRD Street, *(three doors above Vine,)* PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD HARDWARE STAND.

(ESTABLISHED TWENTY FOUR YEARS.)

Every description of *Building, Mechanical, Farming and Household HARDWARE*, is now in Store, and will be offered at the lowest market prices, to *Cash* and prompt *Six months buyers*. Nails at Manufacturers prices for Cash.

Orders from new customers will receive strict and accurate attention, and all goods sent from this house will be as represented.

☞*Country Merchants*, on their next visit to our city to make their Spring purchases are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock and Prices before Purchasing.

March 25, 1859.–3m

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, on the last will and Testament of Daniel Bussard, late of West Providence Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SPARKS,
March 25, 1859. Exor.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult, diseases must be treated upon analytical principles which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicine to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞*Cancer cured without the knife.*.

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

FOR SALE,
OR
TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stoncrstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs. Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wiesers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 17, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaugh & Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills, Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Nov. 19, 1858.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Elizabeth Mixel, late of Snake Spring Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated to the subscriber living in said Township for settlement.

PHILIP RITCHEY,
April 1, 1859.–* Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Emanuel Bassler late of Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to them immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER,
DAVID BOYER,
March 25, 1859 Exors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of medicine in the village of St. Clairsville, night calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the St. Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11, 1859.–6 mo.

DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN,

RESPECTFUELY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.–z

A NEW Supply of Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Casimeres, Cotton, &c., just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

March 4, 1859.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business men.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2.50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

SHOE
AND
VARIETY STORE.
Ferguson & Manspeaker

HAVE just opened their new and splendid assortment of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

of every kind and description for Men, Woman, and Children. Also, all kinds of goods except Dry Goods including a little of everything that others don't keep.

Call, and see something new,
Everything of each a few;
Shoes at fifteen cents a pair,
And boots at prices quite as rare.

In the variety department are contained all kinds of Brooms, Brushes, and Dusters, Baskets, Buckets, Oil-loth for stairs and tables, Stationery of every kind, Hunting and fishing tackle. Shoe thread, binding, awls, pegs, knives, &c. Teas, Essence of Coffee, Salt, Pepper, raisins, pegs, dates, &c., &c., &c., all of which will be sold for cash or country produce.

April 15, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriff's Sale, one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns, &c., also the entire lot of Stock and Tin Ware, in the Shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the Shop formerly occupied by him, on Juliana Street. Notice is further hereby given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me, and any persons having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh, Esq., for settlement, &c., without delay

Feb. 25, 1859.–3m. SAMUEL BARNHART.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Ja.

May 22, 1857.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.